NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORSOW BYENING MOADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place -- Italian OPERA-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - Foot's RETENCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- LOVE AND MONI WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. - Longin's Wanding. OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway .- LEAF YEAR.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- JERRY LEDREW-

POWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Ticket or Leave Wo BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway, - Finner Glaurs, Two Dwarfs, Allinos, What Is It. 20. at all bours. At his sta, on Spilit of Bradty-At Band 7% P. M.

BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broaders, Ethiopian Force Dancer Eurlesques, 4c.—Tambo a Statement.

WOOD'S MINSTERL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETRIOFIAN NIBLO'S SALGON, Broadway. - PHOTOGRAPHIASA.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 441 Broadway. - BALLETS.

BROADWAY ANPHITHEATRE, 485 Broadway .- Gra-

HOPE CHAPEL 718 Broadway. - STREEGSCONTICAY MIRROR OF UNIVERSE, AND TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET GR

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway, --

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETHIOPIAN BONGS, DANCES, BURLE QUES, &c.

New York, Sunday, March 27, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

Thb steamer Evening Star, from New Orleans, brings us details of the capture of Fort De Russy, on the Red river, with its garrison and guns, and the further im portant totelligence that Alexandria and New Iberia have been occupied by the Union forces. Alexandria surrendered to our fleet without firing a shot. Our specie

correspondent gives a full description of the affair. A despetch from Cairo states that four hundred of the Seventh Tennes-ee (Union) cavalry surrendered to the enemy at Union City, Tenn., after repulsing them three times. The rebels, it is said, numbered two thousand.

The President has issued another proclamation, explanatory of his amnesty proclamation of the 8th of Decem ber I at, so that the public may understand what the original document means. Mr. Lincoln seems to labor under the impression-which, perhaps, is shared by a good many of his fellow citizens-that the former proclamation requires a glossary to make it comprensible and be thus furnishes it in the recent pronunciamentowhich is spread before our re ders in another column !! defines the important point that those who are in con finement, or out of prison on bonds or parole are not en titled to the elemency offered in the proclamation. It further defines the officers who are entitled to administer the oath of allegiance, viz: any commisssioned officer, civil, military or naval, in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a State or Territory not in insurrection, who, by the laws thereof, may

to-day except the addresses of the retiring Generals Pleasanton, Newton and French, bidding farewell to the gallant soldiers they had commanded and fought with so long and so bravely. The removal of these generals—as might be expected—is received with a profound sensa tion of regret in the army. However, as the exigencies of the times, as they are now regarded and understood in Washington, appear to demand their removal from posttions in which they might prove useful in putting down the rebellion, we presume that both the army and the public will bow to the decision of the higher court gracefully and submissively.

CONGRESS.

The Senale was not in session yesterday, having on Friday adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives the session was de world to ceneral debate, and Mesers, Moorhead, of Penn orivania; Herrick, of New York; Eckley, of Ohio; Har rington, of Indiana, and Harding, of Kentucky, made speeches on the rebellion and its consequences.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate vesterday the bill making appropriations for the payment of State bounties to volunteers was passed. Bids were introduced relative to the Surrogate's Court and to incorporate the International Land Company. Among matters given notice of were bills to provide for the safe keeping of the old official records of this city and for the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals The bill to enable banking associations to organize under the national Banking act, and that authorizing savings institutions to loan money to counties on bonds, were ordered to their third reading.

The Assembly had under consideration the bill to em

power the Eric Railway Company to issue five millions of new stock to lay a double track and construct new build inge, and three millions o capital stock for the redemy tion of the Comptroller's bouds of 1845. After being dis cussed for some time, it was again given in charge of the Railroad Committee, to be reported complete. It is sup posed that it will be passed. A large amount of business a transacted in the third reading of bills. Upwards o Gity were thus disposed of, many of which were passed but they were nearly all of only a local or private charac for. Among them we that for the consolidation of the Dosion, Hartford and rie extension railroads.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The news from Mexico, published in this morning's Hamato, is of a high degree of interest and importance By an invitation of the monarchical party of the Mexican republic, General I'on Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna-ewell known to the American people—left his quiet retreat at St. Thomas, and, in company with his family, returned to Vera Cruz. His first declaration was fealty to the new order of things there established; but, in consequence some "irregularity in the proceedings," the French Genrai Baraine thought it his duty unceremoniously to expel the one logged here from his pative soil. As there was no appeal sgainst French authority in Mexico, Santa Anna had to leave; and our latest advices left him in Havana perhaps on his way back to St. Thomas and his descrie

though still rictous "cockpits."

In the meantime we have news from San Luis Potoni, by way of New Orleans showing that General Uraga of the firmest, truest and most determined of Mexican officers, had completely whipped the French and traster Mexicans and captured the city of Guadalajara victory, as usual, sat upon his banners. The French muarely beaten by the loyal Moxicans, and Urags was self and preparing for any future effort of his enemies. In the interam Gonzalez Ortega, the de-conder and here of Puebla, was reported ready to move

upon any threatened point with an army of 15.000 men, in aid of any threatened position of the free constitu-tional army. This is the substance of the news from hexice, which is certainly highly important at this

The Ohio House has passed resolutions instructing Ohio Congressmen to favor the immediate abolition slavery everywhere by Congressional amendment to the The same branch of the Legislature has appropriated \$1,000,000 for the defence of Ohio from

in Brookiva yesterday. He had been suffering since lanuary last from an affection of the liver and kidneys hir. Lovejoy was noted for his intense abolitionism, and or the vigor and emphasis with which he promulgated his opini as

Mr. Matt. Gooderson, the well known host of the Parflo se Junior, died yesterday, after a brief illness, of typhoid fever. Deceased, though a native of the city of Philad liphia, was for many years well and favorably known in this community.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, the cas of the government against William H. Poynton, charged with altering one dollar Treasury notes to tens, was com menced, de endant pleading not guilty. As the case pro gressed, defendant withdrew his plea of not guilty he jury , under the direction of the Judge, returned a ver-

dict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

The case of the United States against Hertz Mayor, Morris Cohnert and Henry Zandri, charged with enticing a soldier to desert, came up for trial yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Hall and a jury. Mr. McKeon, appearing for the de'endants, urged that the prosecution could not be proceeded with, for the reaso that the indictment did not sot forth, as was required under the Conscription act, on which the prosecution was founded, that the parties were not liable to military prisdiction Other objections were urged; but Judge Hall deemed the one noted as sufficient, and the indictment was quashed.

Judge Barnard imposed a fine of \$500 yesterday upon nan named William H. Kinney for not complying with the order of the Court in producing certain affidavits be fore leaving the court r.om. Subsequently the order was mod fied so as to allow the delinquent until Tuesday to

purge himself of the contempt. A domestic named Eilen Ryan yesterday recovered \$50 tamages in the Marine Court, against her late employer. Elkin Hyman, for false arrest and imprisonment on suspion of stealing a pair of carrings.

The Mariposa case was on again yesterday before Judge Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, chambers. The proceedings were exceedingly dry and devoid of public in

The rain storm put a stop to most business transactions on Saturday; but, though there was no disposition to buy there was no disposition on the part of sellers to force sales. On the contrary nearly all commodities were firm ly he'd, and for some higher prices were demanded. Pe trolem was dull and lower for crude, but firm for refined.

The War-The Strategy of Scattering and the Strategy of Concentration.

The promotion of General Grant to the active command of all the armies of the Union has inspired in the public mind the largest anticipations of a successful campaign. We think, too, that, with the earnest co-operation of the government and the loyal States, our armies, East and West, under the guidance of the hero of Vicksburg, cannot possibly fail. Our confidence arises from the bellef that the disastrous policy of the Washington Directory -- the policy of scattering our forces-will now be superseded, even in Virginia, by General Grant's infallible strategy of concentration. What a budget of blunders will the future

historian present against President Lincoln and his Washington board of military advisers chargeable to this persistent folly of scattering his armies to cover numerous points of possible danger, whereby the vital point which commanded them all has been lost. How brightly. in contrast, stand the victories of Grant and the Napoleonic idea of concentration through which they have been achieved. At the first battle of Bull run we had some eighteen thousand troops engaged against some twenty-seven thousand, when, by calling in all our scattered detachments from the Potomac and Shenandoah valley, an army of fifty thousand might have been moved upon Beauregard. A reinforcement to General McClellan of twenty-five thousand men at any time during the seven days' battles of the Peninsula would have secured the capture of Richmond; and all this time there were fifty or sixty thou sand Union troops scattered about from Fredericksburg to the Shenandoah valley.

Again, by express orders from Washington to General Pope, at Warrenton, to fight, his ar of less than forty thousand men, against eighty thousand, was shattered to pieces, involving heavy sacrifices of men, horses, artillery, provisions and ammunition trains, when by an order to fall back to Centreville with. out fighting. General Pope, without loss of men or munitions of war, could have secured an overwhelming junction with the forces of General McClellan. And, yet again, a timely order from Washington to Gen. Miles at Harper's Ferry, instructing him to evacuate that place and join his forces with McClellan's, would have resulted in the destruction of Lee's army at Antictam. In the ab sence of such an order those twelve thousand men at the Ferry, fifty pieces of artillery, and provisions and ammunition, equivalent to a heavy reinforcement of Lee, were captured. And, yet once more, we charge the Washing ton Directory that in permitting Gen. Milroy to remain at Winchester when Lee's whole army was again advancing northward, the enemy, in the capture of the town, were again replenished with liberal supplies of artillery. ammunition and provisions. Such have been the results of our military

campaigns conducted under the immediate management of the Washington junta of law yers and politicians, headed by President Lincoln. His peculiar notions of the art of war have been sufficiently tried, let us hope to convince him that he is a perfect ignoramus on the subject. He has admitted his inferiority to General Grant as a military leader, and therefore we have reason to believe that General Grant will be permitted to carry out his own plans and combinations, incomprehensible as they may appear to an Illinois lawyer. If we could only have this assurance from President Lincoln, and the announcement of his withdrawal from the political field, we should feel perfectly secure of a triumphant military campaign and a peaceful Presidential election. As it is, with General Grant's promotion to the command of all our armies, an immense stride has been taken in the right direction. While awaiting, therefore, the development of coming events, let us all do what we can to strengthen the hands of General Grant, and rely upon his approved skill, activity and discretion for the best re-

sults. A MUCH NEEDED REFORM IN CITY RAILWAY CARS AND OMNIBUSES.-We are giad to learn that the subject of reform in the management of our city railway cars, &c., has been brought before the Legislature. It is proposed that a law shall be enacted declaring that no proprietor, conductor or other person in charge of any passenger car, stage, omnibus or other public vehicle in the city for the transportation of passengers shall require fare from passengers not supplied with comfortable

seats, and that no further grants of railroad franchises be made, or any legislation in favor of the roads now in use be considered, without attaching thereto a provision of the above character. This law, if passed, will reach and restrain, if it do not entirely extirpate, an ev I that increases in magnitude every day. The annoyance of travelling in overloaded cars and omnibuses has been the cause of great comp a nt, on the part of ladies especially; for, no matter how crowded the vehicles may be, conductors have such a way of saying "there is room for one more" that passengers with huge bundles and boxes, and some with pickaxes and shovels, are admitted, to the sacrifice of the comfort of every passenger who occup es a seat. Let the law be passed, the reform adopted; and, if further legislation be necessary in order to circumscribe the amplitude of tadies' skirts when occupying seats in public vehicles, that can be done some other day

An Alarming Picture of Internal

At the request of a number of our most respectable citizens-included in the organization known as the Citizens' Association of New York-a committee, consisting of distinguished and experienced physicians, lately undertook the labor of examining practically into the condition of the city as regards internal health, and, having completed their investigations, have submitted their report. From this it appears that the internal sanitary state of the city is a fit subject for alarm and apprehension. A statement like the following, which we find in the report, cannot fail to startle all who take an interest in the prosperity and the good health, as well as the good name, of the metropolis:-

Smallpox and other injectious and loathsome dis-cases are allowed to prevail and be diffused continually in all parts of the city; the worst cases of fovers and other fatai maladies are being continually gonerated in the crowded habitations of the poor; while from this, as a radiating courte of disease, the poisons of death that are as abundent here are diffused widely throughout the

Were it not that a statement like the above

receives the endorsement of many of our most respectable and worthy physicians it would be almost incredible. But as it stands we must take it for truth, and, if possible, proceed at once to ascertain the cause and apply a remedy for the gigantic evil it discloses. How is it that such a state of things was ever allowed to creep in upon the city, and at last to assume such vast proportions? What have the city authorities been about? Where are the officers whose duty it is to look after the internal health of the city, by seeing that sewerage and drainage are in proper order; that stagnant pools are cleaned out; that filth in the streets s removed; that close, confined, subterranean tenements are cleansed and ventilated, and that that great element of health and cleanliness, the Croton water, is properly distributed over the city, in its vile dens and filthy cabins, in its low, damp, marshy, unhealthy quarters, as well as in its princely mansions and its grand avenues and promenades If we should put these questions about the time of the Corporation election we might be promptly answered; but if they should be put at any other period those whose duty it is to answer them would be found too busy plotting and counter-plotting with political rogues and Corporation jobbers-too earnestly at work scheming for the holding of place and the retention of public plunder, the giving out of contracts and the pillage connected therewithto deign a word in explanation of this gross and criminal neglect of duty in so vital a matter as the health of the city. The trail of the serpent is seen in all the political schemes and party job work in the Corporation; and, now that its slime indicates the path and presence of disease, physical rottenness and death, we hope the people and the Legislature will arouse to the work of reform.

Per contra to the statement made above by so many eminent medical men, we have the report of an address delivered by Dr. Cyrus Ramsay, Registrar of Records in the City Inspector's York County Medical Society. Dr. Ramsay proves by statistics, that bear upon their face every indication of truthfulness, that New York city is, in proportion to its population, as bealthy as almost any other city in the country. The ratio of deaths for the month of January and a portion of February last shows a decided percentage in favor of New York as compared with either the cities of Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore. It is true, nevertheless, that the health of the city can be improved greatly by a more rigid attention to the cleanliness of the streets, and the purification of those regions of squalor which serve as the hotbeds of contagion. One prominent cause for much of the unhealthiness that prevails in certain portions of the city, particularly the upper part, is the insufficient conduits used for the outflow of the refuse of the gas houses. The stench arising from this abominable nuisance fills the atmosphere wherever it is permitted to exist. When the gas companies are complained to on the subject, they attribute the blame to the insufficient sewerage, for which the city is responsible; and whea the city sewerage department is appealed to the chargeis retorted upon the gas companies. This being the present state of the case, the Grand Jury should take cognizance of the matter, and, by abating this nuisance, put an end to one source

of unhealthiness in the city. MORE STRINGEST EXAMINATIONS DEMANDED IN CAMES OF OPERCIAL DELINQUENCY .- A military commission, held in Norfolk, Va., having under consideration certain charges against an exassistant quartermaster, finds the accused both guilty and not guilty, and so splits the difference by mulcting the defendant in a fine, with the remarkable declaration that "the commission has striven in vain to find in the accused a proper party upon whom to fix responsibility for some portion of the enormous frauds which the evidence shows the government to have suffered." What business had the sommission to "strive" at all to find in the accused party to frauds with which he was not charged by implication or otherwise' Why did not the commission adopt the accessary measures to ferret out the principal culprits, and cause them to be arraigned and punished as they deserved? The commission tacitly conceded that the charge against the defendant in the present case was a sham, by gratuitously offering the apology that at the "outset" of the case there appeared ample cause for the investigation; and finally they agree that the testimony showed the accused to be less guilty than hordes of others against whom no accusations had been filed. This shows that an enormous amount of swindling is going on among the mammoth contract and supply jobbers of the government which is seldom brought to the light, while comparatively honest men are | Yours trair.

male the scapegoats to enable the big and really guilty rascals to escape. We want a thorough over muting of the entire contract and supply system of the government. It has been commenced in the navy, and the army should be taken promptly in hand; for there is scarcely a military department in the country free from those corruptions and frauds from which the government is continually made to suffer gravely.

GREELEY GETTING FRANCIO.—Gree'ey is fast going McClettau mad. Day after day be raves vorse and worse, and indulges all his bad passions in the bitterest abuse of the hero of Antietam. He seems to forget that the great war is still in progress, and that the energies of the press would be better employed in the effort to sustain General Grant in what remains to be done than in uttering imprecations at a soldier who has been many months out of active service. If Greeley gives way in this manner to all the wickedness that is in him he will be in a madhouse before he knows it.

ANOTHER CASE OF INCIPIENT POLITICAL IN SANITY .- The youthful sophomeres of the World are also likely to fall into a mania, though it is a very different one from Greeley's. Indeed they are on the other extreme from that vio lent philosopher. They are afraid of Grant. Everything that this soldier does or is likely to do seems to them to be dangerous, and they are dreadfully frightened about it.

Deadly Affray Between Soldiers a

TWO SOLDIERS SHOT DEAD AND TWO SEVERBLY WOUNDED BY A SQUAD OF THE INVALID CORPS. AUBURN. N. V., March 28, 1864. afternoon, between an armed squad of the Invalid Corps patroling the streets, and a number of the voteran se

onging to the Seventy-fi th regiment of Ne York State Voteran Volunteers. During the melee two of the Seventy-fifth regiment were shot dead and two severely wounded, one of whom it is thought cannot re

The Equinoctial Storm Vesterday. The usual spring equinoctial gale broke upon this city resterday, after a most charming promise of pleasan weather. But old March in this respect showed himself as ready to break promises as young May he self. The early night was beautiful, and it was not till about three o'clock that the storm broke forth in all its fury. Then indeed, it might be said, and no doubt was said, by som straggler,

Early risers were no doubt astonished to find such commotion of the elements, the wind blowing from the humorous scamper after fugitive hats and skeleton u

The inevitable little crosswalk sweeper was out sud don'y between the flerce gusts which swept the streets and, although "one swallow don't make a summer," ye few pedestrians who witnessed the efforts of those resting specimens of humanity could pass without de positing a few "nickels" in the little outstretched hands

The severity of the storm told on business, little in tha ine being transacted, if we except some of the most popular hockleires, which seemed to drive a profitable trade from numerous wayfarers, who called to take a little spiritual consolation as an offact for the buffetings of the pittless storm. The dwellers along the East, and Morth rivers felt for a time the usual dread of an investment, but, the wind blowing straight from the cast, its fury was broken by the high polots of land on the Long Island side of the river, and the usual consequences of an equinoctial storm did not occur.

Military.

PRESENTATION TO MAJOR HUBBELL, OF THE SIETY SECOND REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS. The members of Company B, Sixty-second regimen New York State Volunteers, have presented to Major Hubbell, their former captain, a splendid medal, upor which is the following inscription:—"Presented to Major Wilson Hubbel by the members of his old Company B Sixty-sec and regiment New York State Volunteers, Jan-uary 1, 1864."

The Sixty-second has recently returned from the sea of war on a thirty days furiough. Major flubbell is a vali at officer, and much esteemed by the members of his

THE TWENTY-SIXTH COLORED REGIMENT. In consequence of the inclemency of the west departure of the Twenty sixth colored regiment is post posed until to day. The committee of the Union League will proceed to Riker's Island and there make a presenta-tion of colors, after which the regiment will leave for the South.

Colonel Samuel Graham, of the above regiment, having been suspended from his command for some few month past, has been bonorably reinstated. The Fifth regiment

THE SIXTY-NINTH'S CA-R DECIDED. At a late hour last evening Colonel James Bagley, of th Sixty-pinth regiment N. G., S. N. Y., received an official communication from General Sand ord, stating that the so called Sixty-ninth regiment mil-tia, now in the field under command of Colonel Mathew Murphy, and attached to the Irish Legion, is to be known as the One Hundred and Eighty second New York Volunteers. It will be remembered there was a lengthy investigation held on this subject about a year ago. The decision is now rendered.

TESTIMONIAL TO LIEUTENANTOCOLONEL DORKE. A very elegant sword, sash and belt were presented to Lieutenaut Colonel Adniphus Dooke, of the Forty-fifth regiment New York State Volunteers, on last Tucaday evening, at the Broadway Carden, No. 515 Broadway, by Inspecior Carpeater, e. behalf of the merchanis of the Third ward. After the address by the Inspector, Colonel Dobke made a fitting reply, returning his sincere thanks to the merchanis and members of the Police Broartment for their hardsome testimonial. The invited guests than and down to a sumptious repeat, during which specches were made by inspector Carpenter, Captain Greer, of the Third precinct; Captain Bocamp, of the Eighth Captain Mount, of the Eleventh; Captain Thorne, of the Twenty-sixth, and several other gentlemes, who were present. At the breaking out of the war C-d. D-bke was an officer attached to the Third presinct, and, feeling it his duty to fight for his adopted country, he joined the Forty-flith regiment New York Volunteers, and soon let for the seat of war. He has been in most of the hard-fought battles of Virginia, and in overy orgagement has acquitted himself with honor.

The following inscription appears on the blade of the sword—"Presented to Lieute, and Colonel Adolphus Dobke, Forty fifth regiment New York State Volunteers, by the merchants of the Third ward, for his telthful zervices as a police officer and his bravery as a soldier in the defence of his country. March 15, 1984 " Inspector Carpenter, on behalf of the merchants of the

PRESENTATION TO AN OFFICER OF THE TWELFTH

On Thursday evening Brevet Colonel Jacob Raynor, for over twenty eight years a captain in the Twelfth regiseat N. G., was presented with a magnificent gold ment N. G., was presented with a magnificest gold watch and chain by the monobers of Company I. The presentation took piace at the armory of the regiment, corner of Fourth afreet and Broadway. On the watch was the following inscription—"Presented to Brevet Cotonel Jacob Raynor by the members and ex-members of Company I. Twelfith regiment N. G., as a token of esteem. New York, 1864."

The Affair at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The Affair at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

A GARD FROM MLLE, TESTVALI.

I am exceedingly sorry to be mixed up in any theatrical academ, which is at all times diagraceful, and especially analysing to a woman who, for the sake of her artistic and social associations, would much rather receive an insult than be made the subject of public comment.

In this case, however, the assault was so theroughly beyond endurance that I asociace private feeling for the sake of public reputation. Briefly, the state of the case is this. Two men, in a state which I invend not to qualify, followed me behind the scenes, taughling at me ironically several times. I caturally avoided them, having no male irouted times, I caturally avoided them, having no mais irouted to the house.

Unfortunately, it was obliged, later in the evening, to step towards the door for stage business, where these men stood with some builst girls. I approached, dressed as Asop. I felt hands about my body, and, turning round, said. "How dare you know who I am Lawe the stage, where you had no percussion to be, or I will cut your head of. Am I to be assaulted in my own house." When these of. Am I to be assaulted in my own house." When these men grabbed hold of my right arm so roughly that I have placed further statements is my lawyer's hands, and hope that the American nation, men and women, both renowned for their curtesy towards strangers, will feel the gross insult a lady has received from these two men as Americans are universally acknowledged to be gallant and courteous towards women.

I was wery much upset, and for thirty-six hours could not leave my bed, unable to perform the suncanced Buke's Motto. The money was returned to the public in the evening, I am sorry to have caused a heavy loss to Mr. When they a manager and a gauteman, in every respect worthy of his highly settemble reputation, but I trust menters will be antisfactorily arranged before long. Tours teals.

Religious Intelligen to.

SERVICES TU-DAY.
The ansiversary of the Sabbath school on theoled with We tminster church, Twenty second stroot, between commencing at half-part seven o'clock. The ex ercises vill consist of singing by the children and addressa 1 by the Rev J. L. Phillips and the pastor, Rev. Chaunces Murray. The usual morning services at the church, and bar past ten o'clock.

The Sunday school monthly concert of the Freewill Bastist church, Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, will be held at two o'clock this afternoon. Major General Anderson will be present. Stephen Paxon, the Sunday school missionary from the West, will address the meet ing, rehearing many interesting incidents connected with more than a thousand Sabbath schools which he has organized. The Roy. J. H. Burtis and the Roy. J. L. Phillips will also participate in the exercises.

At the Twenty Lat street Reformed Dutch church near Sixth avenue (Rov. Alexander K. Thompson), the anniversary of the Sunday school will be celebrated the evening at half-past seven o'clock, with suitable services. Address by the Rev. Joseph T. Duryea. "Truth for the Times: Reasons for Separating from

Penominational Connections," will be the subject of a discourse to be delivered this afternoon at half past three o'clock, in the University Buildings, Washington The Rev. Dr. Tyng, rector of St. George's church, wi

preach the sext sermen of the course to young people this evening, in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington avenue and East Thirtieth street. Services will con The first of a course of lectures on "The Rible the Reco or the People" will be delivered this evening at haif-

Broome street, two blocks east of Broadway, by the pas tor, the Rev James B. Dunn. Preaching by the paster also at hal past ten o'clock.

At the people's meeting, 187 Bowery, subjects for to day-At three o'clock-"Restoring the Union as it was." from two to three-"The Constitution of the United

The Rev. Samuel Bookstaver Bell, D. D., will preach in the Fiftieth street Presbyterian church, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, at half-past ten and halfpast seven o'clock. Subject of morning discourse-"Fe lix and the Convenient Season;" of the evening-"The

The Rev. C. C. Goss will speak this evening in Hop Chapel, Broadway, to strangers and young men, upor "The Peast Days and Fast Days of the Church," histori

cally considered, especially Easter Sunday.

The Rev. George Junkin, D.D., will preach in the Canal treet Presbyterian church, corner of Greene street, at half-past ton in the morning and three o'clock in the af

At the South Baptist church, Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth arennes, the Rev. Leonar Bacon, D.D., of New Havon, will preach the twetth ser mon of the South church series this evening at half-pus seven o'clock. Subject—"Evangelization." The pasto preaches and administers baptism in the morning.

At St. Ann's free church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, Easter services at quarter to eight and haif-past ten in the morning, haif past three in the afternoon, and at haif past soven o'clock in the evening—the afternoon being for do if mutes. The Holy Communion will be administered at both the morning services. In the evening the Rev. W. H. Spaulding, of Wisconsin, will preach,

At the Memorial church, Bammond street, corner of Waverley place, Bishop Potter will administer the rite of confirmation this evening. Services at half-past ten, and past three and half-past seven o'clook. The Rev. J. Wheaten Smith, of Philadelphia, will preach Pierreport street Raptist church, corner of Pierreport ad Clinton streets, Brooklyn, at half-past ten A. M. and alf-past seven P. M.

half-past seven P. M.

The Protestant Episcopal free church of St. Matthias will hold services in the Stone church, Twenty eighth sireet, near Breadway, at half-past seven P. M. Morning service at half-past ton, in the half northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty second street.

At the Iwestieth atreet Universalist church, near Seventh avenue, the Rev. E. G. Brooks gives his eleventh dissourse on "Representative Character" this afternoof at three o'clock, Suject.—"Jezebel, the Spotled Woman." Blorning sermon at half-past ten o'clock.

Divine service will be held in the chapel of Rutgers in-etitute, Fifth avenue, between Forty-first, and Forty-second streets, at haif-past ton A. M. and haif-past three P. M. The Roy. Dr. Dyer will preach in the morning, and the Roy. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in the afternoon. The fourteenth sermon of the Christian Union sories will be preached by the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, of Brooklyn, in the Evangelical Lutheran church in Fifteenth street, just west of Second avenue, this evening at half-past

The Rev. G. T. Flanders will deliver the tenth dis course on "liell: Its Origin, History, Destiny," at His torical Society Runding, Second avenue, this evening a half past seven o'clock. Subject—"Origin of the Common Doctrine of Hell."

Seventeenth street, near Stay vessant square, the services today will be in commemoration of the orthotion of the d-bt on the church and parsonage. History Simpson will preach in the morning at half-past ten o'clock; Dr. Abel stovens in the evening at half-past seven o'clock. In the attenuous at three o'clock a roution will take place of the old members and friends of the church.

W. H. Milburn will deliver another of the course of lectures on the "Early History of Christianity," at Irving Hall, this evening at hair-past seven o'clock. Subject—"Christianity gains the throne of the world." At All raints' Protestant Episcopal church, corner of Henry and Scammel streets, services at half-past ten A M and nail-past serven P M. The rector, the Rev. Samue J. Corneille, will preach morning and evening.

At the Laight street church, corner of Laight and Varick streets (St. John's park), Rev. I. S. Kalloch, late

At the Bleecker street Universalist church this even

Astor place, to d.y.

"Miscogenation," reviewed by a "blend," at Union
Hall, corner of Broadway and I wenty third street, at
eleven A. M. At three P. M. a medical clairyoyant
will diagnose the disease of any patient selected by the
audience. At half past seven P. M. au Eastorn lady will

Mrs. Core L. V. Hatch will speak in Clinton Hall, corest of Atlantic and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, this afternoon at three o'clock. Subject chosen ov the audience. Questions on same subject after the discourse.

tions on same subject after the discourse.

The Rev. John Pegg, Jr., pastor of the Pernyth atreet Methodist Episcopai church, between Canal and Division streets, will preach his farewell sermen this evening. By an inexerable law of this denomination, he cannot remain longer with a people who have appreciated his elequence in the pupit and his agreeable and second qualifies out of it. The two years of his service have been very prespectuary church, in Brooklyn, whe, it is expected, will be favored with Mr. Pegg's services for the next two years, have reason to congratulate themselves upon securing so able and popular a preacher. The choir of Forsyth street church, which is one of the best in the city, will make extra efforts to give interest to the farewell exercises.

The Rev. Henry Kimball will preach at the rooms of the The Rev. Henry kimball will preach at the rooms of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broad-way, at three o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

attend.

Easter Sunday, Church of the Resurrection, Thirty fifth street, a few doors east of Sixth avenue, divine service at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven F. M. The rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, will preach movining and ovening. The flutchingen family will slog this afternoon at two o'clock, at the Sunday school meeting to be held at the Freewill Baptist church, I wenty-eighth street, near Broadway.

At the Brookiya Tabernacie, Fulton avenue, corner of loyt street, the Rev. Adam McClellan will preach this vening at half past seven o'clock. Proaching by the eater, Rev. Wm. Aivin Bartlett, at half-past two o'clock . M. Sabbath scuool at uine A. M. and balf-past two

P. M.
Preaching in French by Rev. M. Fivaz, in the French
Evangelical church, No. 9 University place, between Waverley place and Eighth street, every Sunday, at half-past
ten o'clock A. M. and at half-past seven o'clock P. M.

ALLEGED ATTREFT TO MURDER POWER OFFICERS-TURNS
MEN ARRESTED. -- Almost nightly for some weeks past a gang of rowdies have been in the habit of congregating on the corner of Seventh avenue and Nineteenth street, and conducting themselves in a very disorderly manuer. cinct, made an effort to disperse the gang in question; but they not only refused to leave, but threatened the officer with violence if he interfered with them. The officer then seized the ringleader; but the prisoner's accomplions immediately rescued him, and ran off down Nineteenth street. After proceeding a block of two the ingitives made a stand; and, when officers Whalen and Couner came up, no less than twenty shous were fired at them by the shiftans; but fortunately neither of the peticemen were injured. A man named Sylvester Mooney, standing on the walk near by, was about to the left side and secrety injured. He was removed to the residence, for Seventh avenue, and the builet extracted by a surgeon. Three of the man strached to the gang was fired on the officers were arrested. They gave their names as Peter Murray, Patrick Naumary and Peter Lynch. The prisoners were taken before Justice Ladwith, and beld in the exceedingly light bail of \$200 each. Considering the number of pistol about fired, it is aimest miraculous that some one was not killed.

Charges of Recourse Sprouse Goods—Andrew Monohan. then seized the ringleader, but the prisoner's accomplices

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS -Andrew Monoban. Cases or Remarks Spouse Goods.—Andrew Monodan, of East Sixteenth street, near avenue C, was yesterday ferented by detective Tiesmann, charged with felicities of the street of the source of the street of the stree

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Effect of the Reorganization of the Army.

Farewell Addresses of Generals French, Newton and

Pleasanton,

Mr. Finley Anderson's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIRID, March 26, 1884 General Order No. 10, reorganizing the Army of the Potomac, has caused considerable comment in this army It has been a fruitful theme of discussion, particularly among the troops which have been consolidated in other ocrps. The object of the order is to secure greater shown that a grand army, composed of few army corps. with numerical strength preportionately great, is much more effective than one composed of many small army corps, as well for purposes of discipline in camp as fee extensive operations on the field of buttle. It is the prevailing opinion in this army, even among officers who are most un'avorably affected by the change, that the present consolidation will result in benefit to the sor-

the corps with which they have been heretogers identified. The members of the First, and particularly those of the Third corps, which was the largest in the army, have heard with sorrow the order which destroys the organization of those corps, under whose distinctive co lors they have fought with honor on so many battle fields, and where the blood of their brave companions, who fell so nobly, has covered the names of those corps with lasting glory. Though the order allows them to re tain their badges and distinctive marks, it is with manifest rejuctance that they sunder those strong associations which bind to a common fellowship companions in arms sonsibly as the general officers who have been removed from their old commands, and the various staff officers, whose positions have been changed in consequence.

The general officers, however, have gracefully vielded to the requirements of this order with a sprit of mugnanimity becoming noble soldiers. Only their perso alds de camp accompany the generals.

The order was promulgated immediately after Lieu tenant General Grant's arrival at his headquarters in the field. It was not General Grant, however, but General Meads, who designated the particular corps to be con-solidated. General Grant has simply given his sanction

When the news was first appounced there was great as tivity at the several corps headquarters indicated, and arrangements were soon made for an immediate compilance with the provisions of the order. Soon after Major General Sykes received the order retieving him from com mand of the Fifth corps, Major General Warren, its newly assigned commander, rode up to the corps headquarters accompanied by his staff, and fermally assumed command. Major General Sykes was evidently ordered to report in Kansas, so far away from the fine command with which he had been so long identified. He will be accompanied to Leavenworth by two of his aids— Lieutenant logbam and Lieutenant Soyder. Captain Jay, his other aid, has been assigned to duty at the headqu

ters of the army.

General sykes, after saguing the f rewell address to his troops sent to you yesterday, was escorted to the deper by a number of his officers, and went down to Washing ton, on route for the West.

GENERAL PRENCE'S PARRWELL TO HIS TROOPS Major General French was also extremely sorry to leave the soldiers with whom he had fought on so many battle fields. His officers hocked to bis beadquarters to recent their assurances of personal regard, and to express their the historic fields on which they had fought to Many of them accompanied him to Brandy . Hon, and there bade him farewell before he went to Philadelphia General French issued the following characteristic address

to his soldiers:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 26,

HEAD COARTIERS INIRD ARMY CORPS,
BRANDY STATION, MARCH 25, 1864.

Having been detached from the Army of the Potomae
in consequence of its reorganization into three corps, I
desire to express the personal feelings of regret with
which the order is received. The consolidation of the
corps gives this army groater strength. The Generals te
command them are conspictious for their gallantry and
ability. Only known in the department where builted
whistle, there is a strong probability that I may soon
meet in the field those brave soldiers with wuom I have
been so long associated with pride and distinction.

WM. H. FRENCH, Major General Volunteers.

GRNERAL NEWTON'S ADDRESS TO BIS TROOPS Major General Newton, lately commanding the First corps, which is now merged into the Firth, was und hade farewell to his division and brigade commanders battles. Last evening the troupe belonging to the Brooklyn Fourteenth regiment, in his corps, gave a musical entertalument in Culpepper, at which pleasing allusious to the General were made. He is

the following:—

HEADQUARTERS, First Cours, March 25, 1884.

In relinquishing command, I take occasion to express the price and piensure I have experienced with you, and my profound regret at our separation.

Identified by its services with the history of this war, the First corps gave at Getty-burg a crowning proof of valor and endurance in saving from the enemy the strong position upon which the battle was fought. The terribule issues suffered by the corps on the 1st of July attest its surfemed without to the country. Though the title of the corris may not survive the present changes, history will not be significant upon the magnitude of its services.

JOHN NEWTON, Major General.

General Newton went down to Washington this morning. He was accompanion by General Kinley, General

ing. He was accompanien by General Kinley, General Newton will pay a passing visit to his family in New London, Conn., previous to going to Cincinnatti. He will be attended to the West by his three personal friends Captain Bliss, and Lieutenants Jackson and Carring

Major General Pleasanton, the recent commander of the cavalry corps, went down in the same train this morning His removal was not included in the order of consolidation. It is a matter for much surprise that he has been removed at this time from a command which he has or ganized so well, and fought so successfully. It is the pride of the cavairy corps that they mand is sincerely sorry at his departure; for he has won the reputation of being one of the most skilful and herok of commanders. He left his headquarters this morning, scorted by a squadron of caralry and a band of mus special car had been provided for the departing General. The band played appropriate airs as the train move

away toward Alexandria.

General Pleasanton takes with him to Missouri Lieutenants Clifford, Thompson, George H. Thompson and Yates, members of his personal staff. It is understook that he will be succeeded by General Sheridan, from the West. Before leaving his beadquarters General Placsauton penned the following parting words to his last

Command —

GREEAL ORDER—NO. 14.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAVALEY COMMAND 25, 1864

Having been relieved from duty with the army of the Potomac, the regret of seperation froms the many personal associations established in the cavairy corps, becomes more impressive by the devotions, generocity, and noble daring, that has been exhibited throughout onset be many eventful periods in the history of the war. The brave seek no higher tribute than the confidence of their commander. Your giorious deeds tentify to the trust you have maintained as essereity. Continue to be assessed by the ame spirit that now guides your colors to victory, and you will reap the reward of duty to yourselves, your country and your God.

A. PLEASANTON, Major General.

These paralogs have been deeply fest by the soldiers in the army. They have touched a tender chord in the hu-man heart. The officers who have thus left the old Army of the Potombo will bear with them to other fields of ser-vice the signers well wishes of their comrades who re-

Sailing of the Pirate Florida from Ma-

Postor, March 26, 1864 A letter from Madeira states that the pirate Florida salled from Funchal February 29. The United States sloop of war St. Louis was in port, but being a sailing

The America at Portland. PORTLAND, Mo., Morch 26, 1864.
The steamship America, from Liverpool 10th, via Lon denderry 11th inst. arrived early the morning. Her mails were sent south by the morning train, News 48-